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THE OCCUPATION OF MUSICIAN IN THE UNITED STATES

By HENRY J. HARRIS

IN a volume recently issued, the United States Census Office has told us how many musicians and teachers of music (*i. e.* musicians who are principally teachers of music) there are in this country, where they are located, how many are men and how many are women, what are their ages, whether they were born in this country and whether their parents were born in this country. As the United States is practically the only country in the world for which such information is available, a brief review of the facts will be of interest, not only because they show the extent to which Americans earn their livelihood from the musical professions, but also because these facts show the intensity of the musical life of the country by indicating the number of persons the community supports in order to provide itself with music.

The manner in which the information was secured by the Census Office requires a word of explanation. In April 1910, the census enumerators visited every residence in the country, and among other questions, asked what was the principal occupation of each person over ten years of age in the household. From these schedules was compiled the information about musicians and teachers of music now under discussion. The enumerators were instructed to secure the principal occupation of each person; this meant that occupation from which the person obtained his principal means of support. One complication however arose in regard to women's occupations; if a woman was a housewife but in addition regularly earned money as a teacher of music, then she was classed as a teacher of music. The result of this procedure is that the Census tables include many women as teachers of music who very probably devoted only a small portion of their time to the teaching of music.

In arranging the returns as to occupation in groups, the occupations of musician and teacher of music were placed in the general occupation division of "professional service." With the sole exception of the division of "domestic and personal service,"

no other of the general divisions¹ included so large a proportion of females. The high proportion of females engaged in professional service was due, the report states, to the large number of female musicians and teachers of music, school teachers and nurses.

The occupation returns of the census just described are the only source from which one can obtain authentic information as to the number and characteristics of persons engaged in the musical professions. Occasionally statements are published in the public press and elsewhere purporting to give information, for instance, as to the amount of money expended on music by a nation in one year, including the amounts paid to musicians and teachers of music; it is obvious, of course, that such statements are but crude guesses, based on estimates from directories, etc., and, even when made by persons of experience, are of such an unreliable character that they can only be classed among the things that are interesting, if true. This is not only the case as regards information concerning the United States, but it is even more true as regards other countries. In Germany, the occupation census groups the musical and theatrical professions into one class, so that it is impossible to separate the facts for each profession. In Great Britain,² a form of classification is used which makes comparisons difficult, while the French census includes musicians in the group "letters and art." It must be remembered that no country in the world spends as much money on statistics as does the United States and that in many fields we possess statistical information the collection, compilation and publication of which would be impossible in other countries because of the expense.

NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES

In the census statistics, the returns of musicians and of teachers of music have usually been combined because the two occupations are so closely related. We know from the various censuses what was the number of musicians and teachers of music

¹The grouping of the 1910 Census contains the following general divisions of occupations;

(1) agriculture, (2) mining, (3) manufacturing, (4) transportation, (5) trade, (6) public service, (7) professional service, (8) domestic and personal service, and (9) clerical occupations.

²The 1911 census of England and Wales shows 47,116 persons included in the group "musicians, music-masters and singers"; in 1901 this group numbered 43,249 persons. Besides this group, in 1911 there were 2,420 persons employed as musicians in theaters and 1,376 in music halls (see Census of England and Wales, 1911, vol. X, part 1, page XXIV).

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for the last half century at these ten year enumerations and to show the general growth of the United States in connection with these occupations, Table I on this page gives the data for 1850 to 1910.

The number of musicians and teachers of music in 1850 is stated to have been 3,550; by 1860 this number had increased to 10,354, and in 1870 it was 16,010. It should be clearly stated, however, that the figures of the earlier censuses are not entirely comparable with those of the later censuses. But since 1880 there is no question as to the similarity of methods used in compiling the census information and comparisons of the changes which have occurred in this period of thirty years may be made with entire accuracy.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1910.

Year	Total Population	Musicians and teachers of music		
		Male	Female	Total
1850	23,191,876	3,550
1860	31,443,321	10,354
1870	38,558,371	10,257	5,753	16,010
1880	50,155,783	17,295	13,182	30,477
1890	62,622,250 ¹	27,636	34,519	62,155
1900	75,994,575	39,815	52,359	92,174
1910	91,972,266	54,832	84,478	139,310

In the thirty year period from 1880 to 1910, the total population of continental United States increased from about fifty million to about ninety-two million, that is, it has almost doubled. In the same thirty year period, the number of musicians and teachers of music has increased from about thirty thousand to almost one hundred and forty thousand, an increase of nearly five fold. If the increase in the number of musicians and teachers of music be taken as a criterion of American musical development, then the most rapid growth in these thirty years took place in the period from 1880 to 1890, when the number jumped from thirty thousand to sixty-two thousand, an increase of over one hundred per cent. In the two decades since 1890, the number has increased by about fifty per cent. in each decade. As our population has increased by about twenty per cent. in each decade since 1880, these increases in the number of musicians and teachers of music indicate a rapid growth in the musical activity of the country.

¹Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian Territory or on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census but for which occupation statistics are not available.

The causes of this increase are of too varied a nature to permit of analysis at present, but while this rapid growth of numbers in the musical professions was going on, the United States was changing from an agricultural to an industrial country and the population in the cities was increasing much more rapidly than the population in the rural districts. Musical life can flourish of course only under city conditions and with the growth of our cities came the basis for the development of musical activities.

One conspicuous feature of the great increase in the number of musicians is the change in the proportion of the sexes during the thirty year period; in 1880 there were about 17,000 men and 13,000 women in these occupations, while in 1910 there were about 55,000 men and 84,000 women. The period from 1880 to 1890 showed the greatest increase in the number of women. However, too much emphasis should not be placed on this increase in the number of women in the musical professions because a similar change was also going on in many industrial and commercial occupations.

SEX, AGE AND NATIVITY OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC

In only one table does the 1910 census give us the figures separately for the musicians and for the teachers of music. Table II below presents the facts for the two groups.

TABLE II
NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910,
CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE AND NATIVITY.

	Number of persons	Age Period			Color or race, nativity and parentage				
		20 and under	21 to 44 (including age unknown)	45 and over	Native white		Foreign-born white	Negro	Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other
					Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			
Musicians:									
Male.....	39,163	4,747	27,315	7,101	13,486	9,617	13,233	2,769	58
Female.....	15,695	4,417	10,280	998	9,487	4,301	1,293	605	9
Total.....	54,858	9,164	37,595	8,099	22,973	13,918	14,526	3,374	67
Teachers of Music:									
Male.....	15,669	866	9,705	5,098	7,102	3,481	4,590	490	6
Female.....	68,783	12,149	48,085	8,549	46,221	17,084	3,710	1,742	26
Total.....	84,452	13,015	57,790	13,647	53,323	20,565	8,300	2,232	32
Musicians and Teachers of Music:	139,310	22,179	95,385	21,746	76,296	34,483	22,826	5,606	99

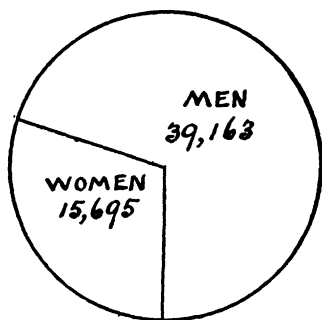
The total number of musicians in the United States in 1910 was about 55,000 while the number of teachers of music was about 84,000; together these two groups numbered 139,000 persons. This means that for every 10,000 persons in the country there were about 6 musicians and about 9 teachers of music.

The musicians show a distribution of the sexes which is entirely different from that of the teachers of music; the great majority (39,163 out of 54,858) of the musicians are men, while the great majority (68,783 out of 84,452) of the teachers of music are women.

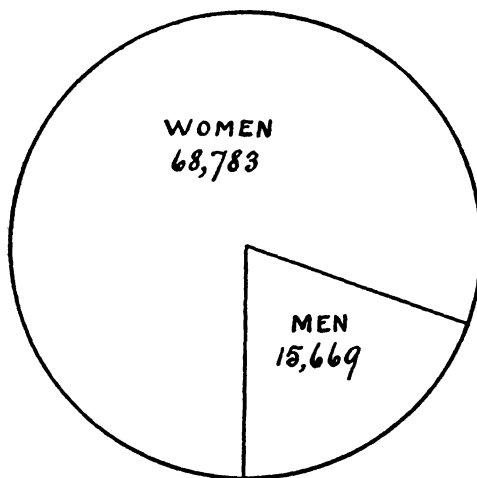
The age grouping of the musical occupations shows that the greater part of the persons thus engaged are from 21 to 44 years of age, which is the usual grouping for most occupations. It is somewhat surprising, though, to find that so large a number as 9,000 out of the 54,000 musicians are under 20 years of age. On the other hand, it is also somewhat of a surprise to find that only 8,000 out of the 54,000 musicians are over 45 years of age; apparently the occupation of musician is a young person's occupation, but whether those who drop out of the work have found the returns so meager that they have turned to other lines or whether it is the result of the natural lessening of musical ability with advancing years, we have no means of learning from the census returns. In the case of men teachers of music, 5,000 out of the 15,000, or about one third, were over 45 years of age, which is approximately the normal proportion for persons engaged in professional occupations. The returns for women musicians and for women teachers of music show that in both of these occupations women follow the same course as in other lines of work; a large proportion belong to the younger age groups and in the course of 20 or 30 years the great majority of them give up their professional work, most often because of marriage, but also because many of the women are not entirely dependent on their occupation as their means of livelihood and gradually withdraw from it.

Table II also answers the question as to how many of the persons following the profession of music are American born and how many are foreign born. Out of the 54,000 musicians in the country, 14,526 or 26.5 per cent. were foreign born white persons; in other words, one out of every four musicians was born abroad. As to the parents of the musicians, about 23,000, or 42 per cent. of the total, had both parents born in the United States, while 13,918 or about 25 per cent. of the total had either one or both parents born abroad. At the present time, therefore, three fourths of our white musicians were born in the United States and the great

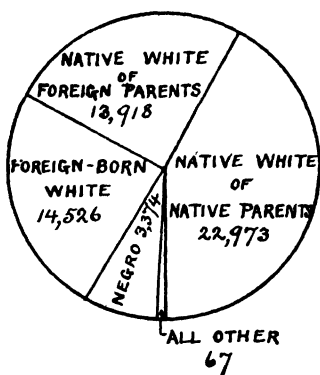
1910
MUSICIANS
54,858



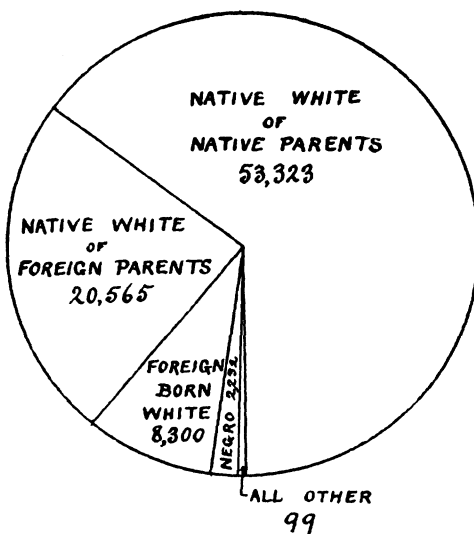
1910
TEACHERS OF MUSIC
84,452



1910
MUSICIANS
54,858



1910
TEACHERS OF MUSIC
84,452



majority of these were descendants of American-born parents. Of the teachers of music, an even smaller proportion was born abroad, the foreign born being only 8,300, or about 10 per cent., out of the total of 84,452. American music is now being furnished to a very large extent by American musicians, and those who are instructing the coming generation of musicians are also of American birth to a great extent.

The number of negro musicians is reported as being 3,374 out of the total of 54,858 or about 6 per cent. As the returns for the negroes are subject to a high percentage of error, it is only necessary to state that negroes make up about 4 per cent. of the general group "professional service," so that the negroes engaged in the profession of music form a somewhat higher proportion than the negroes in all professional work.

NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1910 AND 1900.

The various states of the Union show marked differences in regard to the number of musicians and teachers of music located within their borders. Tables III and IV on pages 306 and 307 give the number of persons engaged in the musical professions in each state, together with the total population and the number of musicians and music teachers in each 10,000 of population for 1910 and 1900.

For the whole of the United States, the number of musicians and teachers of music per 10,000 population was 15.1 in 1910 and 12.1 in 1900; not only has the number of musicians and teachers of music increased, but it has increased so much faster than the population, that the proportion is one fourth higher in 1910 than it was in 1900. In 1910 there were ten states which had 20 or more musicians and teachers of music per 10,000 population, while in 1900 there were only four states with the proportion of 20 or more. These four states in 1900 were California, New York, Massachusetts and Colorado; in 1910 these four states still were in the lead as having the highest proportion.

In 1910 the areas in which an active musical life is indicated by the presence of a high proportion of persons following occupations connected with music are first, the Atlantic coast states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York; second, the Pacific coast states of California, Oregon and Washington; and third, the inland states of Colorado and Illinois. The population of Nevada and

TABLE III

NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN EACH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN 1910

State	Total Population	Musicians and Teachers of Music			
		Male	Female	Total	Per 10,000 Population
United States.....	91,972,266	54,832	84,478	139,310	15.1
California.....	2,377,549	2,825	3,904	6,729	28.3
New York.....	9,113,614	12,415	10,814	23,229	25.5
Massachusetts.....	3,366,416	3,452	4,919	8,371	24.9
Colorado.....	799,024	689	1,159	1,848	23.1
Rhode Island.....	542,610	543	663	1,206	22.2
Washington.....	1,141,990	1,083	1,389	2,472	21.7
Nevada.....	81,875	82	90	172	21.0
Illinois.....	5,638,591	4,704	7,023	11,727	20.8
Utah.....	373,351	351	412	763	20.4
Oregon.....	672,765	504	838	1,342	20.0
Connecticut.....	1,114,756	786	1,218	2,004	18.0
Ohio.....	4,767,121	2,931	5,656	8,587	18.0
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	2,133	2,370	4,503	17.7
Missouri.....	3,293,335	1,834	3,468	5,302	16.1
Montana.....	376,053	301	294	595	15.8
New Hampshire....	430,572	223	447	670	15.6
Maine.....	742,371	366	785	1,151	15.5
Michigan.....	2,810,173	1,326	3,010	4,336	15.4
Indiana.....	2,700,876	1,220	2,864	4,084	15.1
Iowa.....	2,224,771	747	2,589	3,336	15.0
Kansas.....	1,690,949	529	2,014	2,543	15.0
Maryland.....	1,295,346	900	1,038	1,938	15.0
Pennsylvania.....	7,665,111	4,942	6,495	11,437	14.9
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	1,115	1,942	3,057	14.7
Delaware.....	202,322	103	193	296	14.6
Idaho.....	325,594	178	291	469	14.4
Nebraska.....	1,192,214	441	1,256	1,697	14.2
Wyoming.....	145,965	125	80	205	14.0
Vermont.....	355,956	133	361	494	13.9
Wisconsin.....	2,333,860	1,074	2,061	3,135	13.4
Arizona.....	204,354	164	102	266	13.0
New Mexico.....	327,301	166	196	362	11.1
Texas.....	3,896,542	1,347	2,883	4,230	10.9
South Dakota.....	583,888	117	441	558	9.6
Oklahoma.....	1,657,155	426	1,044	1,470	8.9
Florida.....	752,619	219	431	650	8.6
Kentucky.....	2,289,905	625	1,275	1,900	8.3
Louisiana.....	1,656,388	538	763	1,301	7.9
Tennessee.....	2,184,789	469	1,219	1,688	7.7
North Dakota.....	577,056	116	282	398	6.9
West Virginia.....	1,221,119	240	572	812	6.6
Arkansas.....	1,574,449	285	710	995	6.3
Georgia.....	2,609,121	415	1,155	1,570	6.0
Virginia.....	2,061,612	418	805	1,223	5.9
Alaska.....	64,356	31	5	36	5.6
Alabama.....	2,138,093	240	819	1,059	5.0
North Carolina.....	2,206,287	199	698	897	4.1
Mississippi.....	1,797,114	158	582	740	4.1
South Carolina.....	1,515,400	122	410	532	3.5

Utah is so small that the high proportions obtaining in those two states may perhaps be accidental, but it should be noted that they have about the same proportion as the adjoining states.

In 1900 the leading musical states were practically the same as in 1910, being Massachusetts and New York in the east and

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TABLE IV
NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN EACH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

State	Total Population	Musicians and Teachers of Music			
		Male	Female	Total	Per 10,000 Population
United States.....	75,994,575	39,815	52,359	92,174	12.1
California.....	1,485,053	1,691	2,172	3,863	26.0
New York.....	7,268,894	8,962	6,830	15,792	21.7
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,580	3,483	6,063	21.6
Colorado.....	539,700	526	553	1,079	20.0
Rhode Island.....	428,556	359	458	817	19.1
Oregon.....	413,536	348	385	733	17.7
Illinois.....	4,821,550	3,639	4,560	8,199	17.0
Washington.....	518,103	419	448	867	16.7
Connecticut.....	908,420	649	847	1,496	16.5
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,495	1,383	2,878	15.3
Ohio.....	4,157,545	2,422	3,512	5,934	14.3
Montana.....	243,329	170	157	327	13.4
Arizona.....	122,931	102	61	163	13.3
Iowa.....	2,231,853	704	2,200	2,904	13.0
Michigan.....	2,420,982	1,031	2,106	3,137	13.0
Maryland.....	1,188,044	831	709	1,540	13.0
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	464	876	1,340	12.6
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	3,610	4,156	7,766	12.3
Nevada.....	42,335	17	35	52	12.3
Kansas.....	1,470,495	378	1,337	1,715	11.7
Maine.....	694,466	247	568	815	11.7
Utah.....	276,749	162	162	324	11.7
Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,381	2,218	3,599	11.6
New Hampshire.....	411,588	170	308	478	11.6
Indiana.....	2,516,462	936	1,871	2,807	11.2
Vermont.....	343,641	101	276	377	11.0
New Mexico.....	195,310	185	25	210	10.8
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	719	1,083	1,802	10.3
Delaware.....	184,735	61	128	189	10.2
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	791	1,239	2,030	9.8
Wyoming.....	92,531	39	48	87	9.4
Idaho.....	161,772	64	87	151	9.3
Texas.....	3,048,710	1,052	1,657	2,709	8.9
South Dakota.....	401,570	92	219	311	7.7
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	534	880	1,414	6.6
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	387	473	860	6.2
Florida.....	528,542	113	205	318	6.0
North Dakota.....	319,146	47	122	169	5.3
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	320	738	1,058	5.2
Oklahoma (a).....	790,391	122	279	401	5.1
Virginia.....	1,854,184	348	470	818	4.4
Alaska.....	63,592	21	7	28	4.4
West Virginia.....	958,800	141	271	412	4.3
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	175	374	549	4.2
Georgia.....	2,216,331	280	633	913	4.1
Alabama.....	1,828,697	168	482	650	3.5
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	131	397	528	3.4
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	106	237	343	2.6
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	132	334	466	2.5

(a) Including Indian Territory

California and Colorado in the west. Utah and Nevada increased their musical population from 1900 to 1910 much more rapidly than the average increase for the whole country; with the exception of the two last named states, the growth has been fairly uniform for all the states in the ten years and there has been no conspicuous

or startling change during the decade. Every state in the Union shows an increase in the proportion of musicians and teachers of music except Arizona, which had 13.3 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 and 13.0 in 1910.

It is also worthy of note that the four states with the smallest proportion of musicians and teachers of music in 1910 were Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina and that these states held the same position in 1900, though there is a distinct increase in the proportion of the population engaged in musical occupations in each state during the ten year period. The small number of musicians and teachers of music in these four states is of course due to the fact that they are areas principally engaged in agriculture, contain but few large cities and have a large negro population.

The special feature of the statistical tables is the prominent place taken by the western states. It was to be expected that the older and more densely populated states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York or Illinois should have a high proportion of their population engaged in the musical professions, but that the newer and less densely populated states such as California, Colorado, Washington and Oregon should have an equal or greater proportion so engaged will doubtless prove a surprise to many.

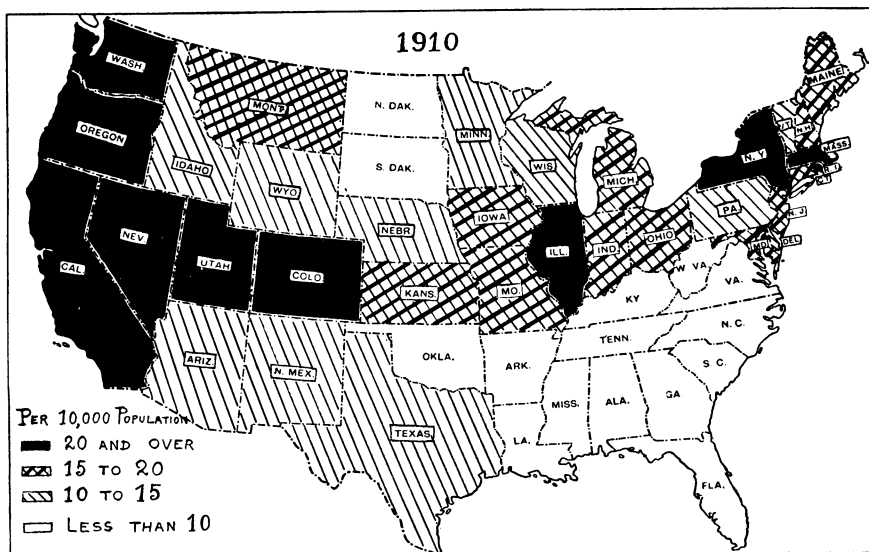
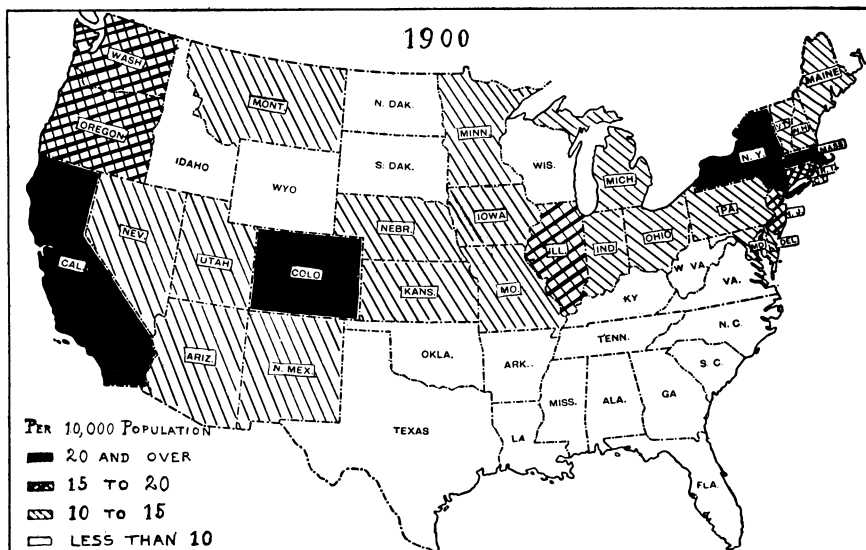
The maps show the location of the areas containing the various proportions of persons engaged in the musical professions and also indicate the changes which have occurred from 1900 to 1910.

NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

The city with the largest number of musicians and teachers of music in the United States is, of course, New York City with 15,146; Chicago has the next largest number with 6,683; Philadelphia comes third with 3,961, while Boston, with 2,614 ranks fourth. This order is the same as these cities rank in regard to the number of their population. A more interesting comparison, however, is secured by contrasting the number of musicians and teachers of music per 10,000 of population. Table V given below includes all the cities in the United States which had 100,000 or more population in 1910.

According to Table V, the ten most musical of the larger cities in the United States are Los Angeles, Denver, Boston,

Number of Musicians and Teachers of Music per 10,000 Inhabitants in the United States in 1900 and 1910.



San Francisco, Seattle, Oakland, Kansas City, Portland (Oregon), Spokane and Minneapolis. Of these ten cities, Boston is the only one located east of the Mississippi River. Also out of these ten cities, five are located on the Pacific coast, the five being Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Oakland and Portland. Another characteristic of these ten cities is that, with the exception of Boston, with its 670,000 population, the others have less than a half million of population; in other words, they do not include our very large cities.

The ten cities of the 100,000 population class which have the smallest proportion of persons engaged in musical occupations are Dayton, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Lowell, Scranton, Paterson, Jersey City, Richmond, Fall River, and Birmingham. All of these cities are well known as industrial centers and are largely engaged in the textile and iron industries.

RÉSUMÉ

The number of musicians and teachers of music in the United States in 1910 was about 140,000, composed of about 55,000 musicians and 85,000 teachers of music; for each 10,000 inhabitants there were about 6 musicians and 9 teachers of music.

The number of musicians and teachers of music in 1910 was 139,310; in 1900 it was 92,174 and in 1880 it was 30,477. From 1880 to 1910 the total population of the United States has about doubled, while the number of musicians and teachers of music has increased nearly five fold.

Men formed 58 per cent. and women 42 per cent. of the musicians and teachers of music in 1880; in 1910 the men formed 39 per cent. and the women 61 per cent.

The age grouping of the musicians shows that in 1910 about one sixth were under 21 and less than one seventh were over 45 years of age. Of the teachers of music, less than one seventh were under 21 and a similar fraction were over 45 years of age.

Of the musicians in this country in 1910, only 26 per cent., or about one fourth, were born abroad: 42 per cent. had both parents born in this country, while 25 per cent. had either one or both parents born abroad. Of the teachers of music, about 10 per cent. were born abroad; 63 per cent., or nearly two thirds, had both parents born in this country, while 24 per cent., or nearly one fourth, had either one or both parents born abroad.

The ten states having the largest number of musicians and teachers of music per 10,000 inhabitants in 1910 were California,

TABLE V
NUMBER OF MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN CITIES WITH 100,000 POPULATION OR OVER
IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

City	Total Population	Musicians and teachers of music			
		Males	Females	Total	Per 10,000 population
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	590	871	1,461	45.8
Denver, Colo.	213,381	369	530	899	42.1
Boston, Mass.	670,585	1,340	1,274	2,614	38.9
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	845	748	1,593	38.2
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	469	431	900	37.9
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	242	308	550	36.6
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	351	533	884	35.6
Portland, Oreg.	207,214	310	426	736	35.5
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	155	194	349	33.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	440	545	985	32.7
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	181	143	324	32.3
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	9,342	5,804	15,146	31.8
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	180	210	390	31.4
Columbus, Ohio.	181,511	230	337	567	31.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	363,591	549	583	1,132	31.1
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	3,442	3,241	6,683	30.6
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	307	343	650	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	305	348	653	29.9
Washington, D. C.	331,069	513	448	961	29.0
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	967	1,019	1,986	28.9
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	184	197	381	27.8
Providence, R. I.	224,326	288	331	619	27.6
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	536	738	1,274	27.3
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	106	174	280	26.7
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	184	262	446	26.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	102	194	296	26.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	478	490	968	25.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	501	594	1,095	25.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	2,253	1,708	3,961	25.6
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	140	187	327	24.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	258	318	576	24.7
New Orleans, La.	339,075	372	458	830	24.5
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	704	642	1,346	24.1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	475	326	801	23.1
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	251	264	515	23.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	585	667	1,252	22.3
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	117	206	323	22.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	131	95	226	22.1
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	86	145	231	20.9
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	138	140	278	20.8
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	91	152	243	20.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	525	582	1,107	20.7
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	125	192	317	20.5
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	99	113	212	19.9
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	116	122	238	18.3
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	144	75	219	17.4
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	226	210	436	16.3
Richmond, Va.	127,628	90	102	192	15.0
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	98	79	177	14.8
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	69	121	190	14.3

New York, Massachusetts, Colorado, Rhode Island, Washington, Nevada, Illinois, Utah and Oregon. The ten states with the smallest proportion were North Dakota, West Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Alaska, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi and South Carolina. There is but little change in the ranking

of the states since 1900, the growth having been fairly uniform in all the states in the ten years.

The ten cities of over 100,000 population having the largest number of musicians and teachers of music per 10,000 inhabitants in 1910 were Los Angeles, Denver, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, Oakland, Portland (Oregon), Spokane and Minneapolis; the ten cities of the same population having the smallest number of musicians and teachers of music in 1910 were Dayton, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Lowell, Scranton, Paterson, Jersey City, Richmond, Fall River and Birmingham.

